ADVERTISEMENTS REMEWED EVERY DAY.

**EAGHER'S IRISH NEWS.

Expromerate.

Irish Votes in Britain's Parliament, on the American Ocesion.

Ottos in Britain's Parliament, on the American Ocesion.

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Ottos in Exile's Return.

Earliament Tranquil.

Correspondence.

**Ethinainham'' about Gratian's, Lucas' and O'Conmas' Tomb. Lord Edward's Coffin. Sirr's Grave, and Robert Emmer's Death Maps.

Eactor from Smith O'Brien.

Lotter from Smith O'Brien.

Asserts to Correspondents.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Instanting Recollections.

T. F. Meagher's Recollections.

-The Galway Election, con
-The Galway Election, con-

FULL OF FUN, AND LIFE AND HUMOR
Is the comical story of
NICHOLAS NOD,
NOW being published in
THE NEW YORK SUN,
Have it left at your house,
Only sixpence per week.

NOTICE.—NEWS BOYS OF THE NORTH AND SOUTH, inform your patrons to look out for something rich. The moors of General D. E. Twiggs has been written not completed. An addenda will be added, with numerous letters while travelling the wilds of Texas, the Mexican territory and on the battle fields of Mexico. JAS. L. COLEMAN. The New Orleans Picayune, Louisville Journal Dollar Times, Gincimuati, Richmond Enquirer, Charleston Mercury, and National Intelligencer will pleace copy once a month, weekly, and forward accounts, which will be promptly paid.

FULL OF FUN, AND LIFE, AND HUMOR Is the comical story of NICHOLAS NOD. Now being published in THE NEW YORK SUN. Have it left at your house. Only sixpence per week.

THE NICHOLAS NOD STORY,

CHOLAS NOD STORY,

IN THE

NEW YORK SUN.

Get the paper! read the stery!
Story of young Nod, the sleeper.
Nicholas Nod, who couldn't help it,
Couldn't help his curious antica—
Perpetrated all unconssions.
Read boot Mr. Rouse, the parson,
How himself and Jones his servant,
Set up at night to catch the burglars;
How, instead of catching burglars,
How the reverend individual
Mixed the punch that both partook of;
Read what took place in the morning—
Scuffing, rolling and upsetting,
Lying 'round toose with crockery broken.
Read it—in the SUN newspaper—
It will pay you for the time spent,
Only one cent! only one cent!

A FURNISHED HOUSE TO LET REASONABLE—FIF teen rooms, with all the modern improvements, in nic order, in East Twenty first street; rent F5 per month; convergent to the cars and stages.

B. W. RICHARDS, 307 Broadway. A THREE STORY AND BASEMENT HOUSE TO LET, immediately.—Range, laundry tubs, bells, gas, bath, &c., in one of the best locations in the city. Reni \$700. Car pets, olicioths, gas fixtures, &c., for sale at a sacrifice. Apply to Mr. THOMAS, 117 West Twenty 10th street.

DAGUEERECTYPE ROOMS TO LET—AND FIXTURES for sale: an old stand. Inquire on the premises, 407 Broadway, between the hours of 8 A. M. and 4 P. M.

Broadway, between the hours of S.A. M. and 4 P. M.

HOTEL, BARROOM, RESTAURANT AND TENPIN
alleys for reat or for sale—The proprietor of the well
known establishment. Nos. 98 and 160 St. Charles street,
known as Murphy's Hotel, consisting of hotel apartments capable of accommodating 100 visiters, a well appointed restautant on the first floor, a large and elegantity furnished barroom
and tempin alleys the finest in the city, being about to retire
from business is desirous of renting or selling. Every department of the above mentioned establishment is amply and eletandly furnished, and ready for the lessee or purchaser to take
inmediate possession. The hotel adjoins the St. Charles
heatre, and one square from the St. Charles Hotel. The lessee
heatre, and one square from the St. Charles Hotel. The lesse
has two years for un from July 1, 1856, with the privilege of
very cars more. Possession given Oct. 1, 1856. For particuarx, apply to RICHARD MURPHY, Nos. 95 and 100 St.
harles sirect, New Orieans.

OFTS TO LET—WITH STEAM POWER, COKNER OF RAYMOND and Willoughby steets, Brooklyn; 35 by 100 t; thirty windows in each. Inquire at the hat factory oppo-tor of J. H. PRENTICE & CO., 166 Water street, N. Y.

O LET-IN HOUSE NO. 89 WEST ELEVENTH STREET,

TO LET OR LEASE. WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—The premises S3 Spring street, near Broadway, with suilding in the rear, suitable for a piano or furniture magnituder, or any other genteel business. Apply to S. B. HUTCH-INGS, 36 John street.

To LET-THE UPPER PART OF THE TWO STORY bouse No. 42 Franklin st., consisting of three rooms on cound floor, two attic rooms, and wack basement. Possession mmediately. Inquire on the premises, or at 357 Broadway.

mmediately. Inquire on the premises, or a superintering model of the premises, or a superintering model of the premises, or a superintering model of the premises of at 333 Broome street, New York.

On the premises of at 333 Broome street, New York.

On the premises of at 333 Broome street, New York.

TO LET STORE NO 102 VESEY STREET, OPPOSITE Washington market. Possession immediately. Apply to G. A. JONES, No. 13; Warren street.

TO LET. THREE MINUTES: WALK FROM BROAD way, a sait of four rooms, on the second floor, with all modern improvements, to a gentleman and his wife or angle gentlemet. Apply at 100 Wooster street. References re

TO LET-TWO PARLORS, TEA ROOM, KITCHEN, three bedrooms, to a small respectable family. Apply on the premises, 333 Brooms street, first house east of Broadway. Has bath, kitchen range, &c. TO LET-WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, THE upper part on house No. 34 Christopher street, to a small amily. Bent \$1.50. Gas. &c.

TO LET-THE THREE STORY BRICK HOUSE 48th House 48th House affect, with gas, bath Ac ; possession can be had consediately. Apply at 43 Front street, up stairs.

TO LET-TO A SMALL RESPECTABLE FAMILY. THE lower part of house 200 West Eighteenth street, consisting front basement, two pariors on first door, and three rooms in third feor; rend \$220.

TO LET -IN ASTORIA LONG ISLAND, UNTIL MAY two story atte and has ensured house, containing eleven rooms. Price Sub-introduced, at \$400 unfurnished. Inquire of E. Millis, Scatmaster, Astoria.

TO LET-STORE 292 WEST STREET, UNDER THE Collins Hotel, an excellent location for a ship chandler conducts more; real 508. Apply at the Collins Hotel, foot of Cand Street. To LET-AN ELEGANT SUIT OF FURNISHED apartments in the first class house 7.6 Broatway, well adapted by a family wishing to keep house. Also a parior and between to a single gentleman. Please apply from 12 M. to 2 P. M.

TO LET. WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION—THE UP per part of No. 561 kroads ay. The above promises have been extractly remodelled, builted, &c., have an excellent ligh-and are admirably adapted for millinery or any other fames outliness, being undembedly the best location in the city. Apply of GEO. SULTIN. SET Broads ay.

TO LET. OR TO LEASE—THE PREMISES NO. 9 SE. cond avenue—suitable for a provision dealer, or for a lager of ablishment. Cellars, toe houses, &c., complete. Ap-ly at No. 14 Second avenue.

DO PHYSICIANS. FO UST. FULL, OR JOINT OCCU-pation of a physician's office, best locality in the Face with ward other advantance explained on interview, Cal-ler two o dock, at Sci Browne arcet.

SPECIAL NOTICES. NEW YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT FUND.—SEALED proposals will be received until August 13, inclusive, for furnshing aboes for the New York Fire Department Fund for one year, from 1st of October next. For further information apply to J. N. PHILLIPS, 35 Pike street, J. Y. WATKINS, 16 Chalterine street, S. B. THOMSON, 84 Reckman street, S. Chool Committee.

Notice.—Notice is herrery given that I have applied to the Commissioner of Pensions for a duplicate of a land warrant calling for one hundred and sixty acres of land, granted by the United States government to George W. Freeman, for his services in the war between the United States and Mexico, in 1847 and 1848. The date or number is not recollected. Said warrant was lost or stolen from Calvin M. Freeman, in the city of New York, in the year 1863.

April 8, 1866. GEORGE W. FREEMAN.

gust 13, for furnishing about 350 tons of coal for the New York Fire Department Fund, from October 1. For further informa-tion apply to
J. Y. WATKINS, 16 Catherine street.
H. A. BURK, corner of Cliff and Frankfort streets.
J. FRYER, 250 Front street.
N. B.—The committee reserves the right to reject any or all of the estimates, if deemed for the interest of the New York Fire Department Fund.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES. \$20.000 TO \$0,000.—PARTNER WANTED. TO join the advertiser (who is a practical hotel keeper) to buy our a large, first class city hotel, with the view of consolidating the business of two houses into one, where the protits will not \$20,000 to \$30,000 per annum. Apply to H. H. HARRIS, Howard Hotel, from 10 to 12 o'clock A. M.

\$2,000. -WANTED, A PARTNER, WITH THIS amount, in the butter and choese business. Location the best in the city and sales cash. Address Butter, lierald office, with real name, and when an interview can be had. \$1.800, WANTED, A PARTNER IN A LONG ES.

©1.OUU. tablished, cash paying business, situated in Broadway. Any one having the above amount to invest will find this a rare opportunity. Apply to ANDERSON & PHELPS, 293 Broadway, room 4. \$1.000 PARTNER WANTED IN A MANUFACTUR-ing business, in full operation, paying a large percentage. This is an excellent opportunity for an active man. Beference given and required. Apply to HOWES & CO., 84 Nassau street.

\$500. —PARTNER WANTED, IN ONE OF THE BEST doug town drinking saloons in the city, near Wall street, in which a good business man can realize a fortune. Apply to HOWES & CO., 84 Nassau street.

\$500.—A BUSINESS MAN WANTED, TO TAKE AN charter. \$5,000 to \$8,000 may be realized per annum by the agrangement proposed. Apply to C. B. HOWES, 336 Broadway, Footn 14.

A YOUNG MEDICAL MAN. WITH A VERY SMALL capital, and anxious to make money, can bear of an opportunity of siepping into one harf of a lucrative business, done chiefly by mail. An eclectic preferred. Address Bidwell Y. Atkins, Herald office.

COPARTNERSHIP.—WANTLD, A BUSINESS MAN, with a few hundred dollars, to take the place of a retiring partner in an established business, paying two persons a good income. Apply at 169 Broadway, room No. 8.

PARTNER WANTED—IN AN ESTABLISHED BUTTER and provision business, with from \$3,000 to \$5,000. One acquainted with the business and having a Western acquaintance, preferred. Address A. B., Herald office, with name

PARTNER WANTED, IN A FLOURISHING FACTORY.

—A party having \$5,000, good credit, acquainted with counting house routine, can obtain an interest is a first class paying business, by addressing, for an interview, Prize Medal, box 120 Heraid office. THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BE-tween Better! F. Lefferts and Garret Tilton, under the name and firm of Lefferts & Tilton, is this day dissolved by nutual consent.

ROBERT F. LEFFRES,
Aboust 5tn, 1556.
GRAET TILTON.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXISTING BE THE COPARTERSHIP INCOME.

I tween the subscribers, under the firm and name of B. Helmke & Co., is this day, by mutual consent, dissolved. B. Helmke will settle the airairs of the late firm.

New York, July 27, 1856.

PETER N. REHM.

REWARDS.

\$125 REWARD.—ON SATURDAY LAST, AUGUST 125 9, a man about 40 years of age, respectably dreased, with goatee on chin, and wearing gold spectacles, litted a horse and wagon of its for the purpose of going, as he professed, to Jamaica, L.I., since which time we have not heard of the fellow, nor of the horse and wagon. The horse is a yellow bay sixteen hands high, short tail, star on forehead, with two hay sixteen hands high, short tail, star on forehead, with two hay sixteen hands high, short tail, star on forehead, with two hay sixteen hands high, short tail, star on forehead, with two hay sixteen hands high, short tail, star on forehead, with two hay sellow hay sixteen hands high, short tail, star on forehead, with two had one of them considerably swollen at the time of leaving; rather space of thesh, and the skin knocked off his hips; he is about twelve years old. The wagon is nearly new, with leather top, thill elliptic springs, double perch, deep square body, gipsy sides, with no curtains. Made by Stivers, Eldridge strost, New York. Whoever will secure the arrest and conviction of the third will receive a reward of \$100, and a reward of \$26 will be pash for the receivery of the horse and wagon.

HATHORN & LIVINGSTON.

Livery stable keepers, 86 and 80 First street, Williamsburg.

\$50 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD HUNTING WATCH, London. The above reward will be paid by leaving said watch and chain at Mr. George C. Allen's watch establishment, No. II Wall street, and no questions asked.

\$50 REWARD—LOST, A ROLL OF MONEY, CON-taining three fifties and three twenties, in the vicinity of Narran street. The above reward will be paid on its re-tovery, at the office of French's Hotel.

\$30 REWARD.—LOST, A GOLD PATENT LEVER watch, white face and fob chain, made by Johnston. So. 9,695. The above reward will be paid by inswing a li West Broadway, corner of Reale street, and no questions asked. Pawabrokers please notice and send to the above address.

\$25 REWARD.—LOST, ON MONDAY, AUG. II, IN the saloon in Liberty street, Brooklyn, formerly occupied by Renj, Honey, a gold patent lever watch, with hone me case. The above reward will be paid and no questions acked, on its being returned to 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton street, room No. 6, N. X.

\$10 REWARD-LOST, ON FRIDAY, AUGUST 8, IN top, and engraved inside, "Carrie, to Augustas." The above reward will be paid, and no questions asked, by leaving it at John K. Curtis jewelry store, 83 Bleecker street.

\$10 REWARD-LOST, BRIWEEN S AND 9 O'GLOC

O REWARD.—LOST, AT THE HUDSON RIVER DO Railroad depot, Chambers street, on Satirday evening, a small violet shaped breamptin, By leaving it at No. 96 Beckman street, the linder will receive the above reward.

WIREMAN'S BADGE LOST—SATURDAY NIGHT, AU gust 9, fireman's budge, No. 2,640. The inder will receive the thanks of the owner by leaving it with A. M. Conklin, cor-ner Broadway and Thirty-fourth street.

OST—A CHECK FOR TWO THOUSAND DOLLARS, drawn upon the Oriental Bank, and dated Aug. 7, 1856, in favor of Joseph T. Mills, Sophia Dayton and Gertrude Crossman. Payment of said check has been stopped. The forder will be suitably rewarded on returning the check to Gertrude Crossman. 22 Third street. Said check was lost either in Third or Fourth streets, near avenue C.

LOST-ON SUNDAY AFTERNOON, ON THE ROAD between Claremont (Jones') and High Bridge a dark colored woodlen asset overcost (Egiplan). A suitable reward will be paid for return of said coat at 309 Broadway.

OST, ON THE CORNER OF GRAND STREET and Howery, a flancy leather visiting eard holder, the cutside, containing one communication tieded on the New York and Scotch Plains, to address cards, and \$8 in money. Any person finding the will favor the laser by returning it, as the money is not a, but his campleyer's, siving in Metropolium Bank.

LOST, AUGUST II-A SEVENTERN POOT BOAT, RED outside said waite mode of Gull a Ferry; more Paul Pry on lock hoard. A liberal rev and will be paid by leaving word at Pauge a lottel, corner of Spring and West streets, where she can be found.

LOST-OR LEFT, BY A LADY, IN A BROADWAY AND Night street stage, which left the South farry at hair past time o'clock on Mooday morning, August 11, a black salin monthlia or cape, with like and moore subjuct timings. The haly left the stage at the corner of Night street and Sixth avenue, The inder, by returning the same at No. 3 Charles street, Warren piace, will be liberally rewarded.

OST OR STOLEN—YESTERDAY EVENING, IN GOING from Broadway up Chatham street, and from thence through the Bowery up Grand street, a plain detached lever gold watch and chain. The watch has a winte face, gold hands, and the name of the maker, M. J. Toylas, Liverpool, on the face. A suitable reward will be given on leaving the above at the Herald office.

\$2.000 WORTH OF GENTLEMEN'S LEFT OFF clothing wanted, in large or small lots. Liberal prices paid, in current money, and punctual attendance on all orders, through post or otherwise.

JAMES MORONET, 439; Peacl street.

CLOTHING -LADIES AND GENTLEMEN HAVING

GENTLEMEN HAVING LEFT OFF CLOTHING, AND withing to dispose of it, will reserve the highest price pask without haspiling or sesting to impose. Please call at the store, or address THOMAS D. CONBOY, QL, eact stypping.

THE YELLOW FEVER.

State of Affairs on State, Island-The Excitement and the Fever Both on the De-crease-Action of the Board of Health of

Although the Quarantine grounds are still barricaded he excitement has considerably abated, and the yellow fever is on the decrease. There are just twentyfive persons sick of that disease at present in the hos-pital, and there have been no new cases sent there from in which the disease was exceedingly virulent, but she had her cargo discharged, was thoroughly fumigated, and cleared yesterday from this port. No less than twenty-five persons, who were on board of her, died of yellow fever. These were stevedores, lightermen, and other latal vessel which came from any of the infected ports. and her departure will, no doubt, be a great relief to the Staten Islanders.

fever as being on the decline there, and it is expected that in less than a month it will have totally or so far disappeared as to remove all cause for further alarm. It appears that it broke out this year about a month ore its usual time, and that a large number of vessels which were almost ready or preparing to leave were unable to leave port in time to escape the infection. To this fact may doubtless be attributed the large fleet

able to leave port in time to escape the infection. To this fact may doubtless be attributed the large fleet which is now in Quarantine.

Since the Custom House officers were notified by the Board of Health of Castleton that they would not be permitted on their return from any vessels to land within their district, they have procured the use of Townsond's wharf, which is situated about a mile and a haif from the first ferry landing, and which is outside the jurisdiction of the corporate authorities of Castleton. But it appears that the people of Southfield, within which Townsend's wharf is located, have become alarmed, and have determined upon the expulsion of the officers from their vicinity also. A meeting of the Board of Health of Southfield was held yesterday morning, in accordance with the desire of its inhabitants, and it is understood that they will not permit the use of the wharf for this purpose. The people argue that as the Custom House officers belong to New York, and as the Staten Islanders have nothing to, do with the collection of the revenues, they must board vessels from New York and return thereto; that they have ue right to land upon the island eiter leaving infected vessels, thereby endangering the public healin, and that they cannot legally do so without the consent of the proper authorities of Southfield, who are opposed to the use of the wharf for the purpose to which it is to be put. There are three officers stationed on the island, one of whom boards vessels from the Quarantine wharf, while the other two had engaged Townsend's wharf as their station. Should they be driven from this place, as they were from Castleton, they will be obliged to suspend their official functions until the Collector of the Port shall have made asomerrangements for them.

The residents of New Utrecht, L. L., opposite Graves end Bay, where about welve of the infected vessels have been anchored, at a distance of a mile from the shore, have also become alarmed, and the boarder's are 'laying the hotels. There are, h

which we oblieve is in the limits of New Utrecht.—

TO THE EDITOR OF THE HERALD.

Having seen several publications in your valuable paper in regard to sickness at Staten Island, supposed to have been communicated from diseased vessels at Quarantine, (which has caused some alarm in that vicinity,) we, the undersigned, citizens and boarders of the town on New Utrecht, Kings county, N. Y., would respectfull represent to you, and through the columns of the Herat to our citizens generally, that no real cause exists for alarm—that the inhabitants and boarders in the vicinity of Bath were never more heatthy, and not the slightest reason to fear an epidemic in this vicinity.

NEW UTRECHT, Aug. 12, 1856.

Peter Gilsey,

John A. Emmons,

Egbert Benson,

Thomas Dana,

Heerry Rice,

J. Bramson & Co.,

Auguste Shimmel,

Jacques Goldsmith,

J. P. Burton,

S. Strahlheim,

Samel A. Lewis,

Oliver Vincent,

Oliver Vincent,

S. M. Peyser,
Peter L. Beunett,
Alva A. Bedeil,
Isaac E. Mott,
Henry W. Meade,
Caivin Mofili Coon,
John H. Waish,
W. W. Cropsey,
E. Lott Bane,
John S. Carson,
Oliver Vinceat,
Jacob Conine,
J. W. Walkins,
E. S. Whitney,
E. D. Griswold,
R. H. Wyatt,
William H. Smith, S. Strahllieim, Samuel A. Lewis, M. Billman, Wm. H. Neilson, Geo. W. Clark, T. H. Walter, N. S. Buchman, John Bilder.

Commissioners of Health.

The Commissioners of Health met yesterday at noon, at the Cay Hall—the President, Isaac O. Barker, Esq., the chair and George F. Conklin acting Secretary. The following disposition of vessels arrived at Quaran-ne, since the last report, was ordered:

Maria, from Rio Janeiro, with coffee, detained afteen days for observation, and if crew are well, then to

be allowed to proceed to the city.

Bark Jasper, from Charleston, with cotton and rice, detained for five days observation; crew, at present,

Bark Starlight, from Sagus la Grande, with sugar and nolasses; cargo to be lightered to the city at the option

Schooler Anna Hicks, from Curacoa, with tratte and hides, cargo to be lightered to the city, excepting the hides, which must be sent out of the city. The bark Ariel was allowed to retain logwood. An ap-plication to allow her to go to the shippard was laid on the table.

once.

The schooner Pollux, from Esgaria, with sugar, was ordered to be cleaned and purified, and lighter her cargo immediately to the city.

The application of the owners of the schooner Flatwood to be allowed to come up to the city at once and discharge her cargo, was laid on the table.

A resolution was adopted to allow the disposition of vessels from Rio to be left at the discretion of the Health Officer.

The Special Committee on Nuisances of the Board of Heath—Councilman Barney, Chairman, appointed to examine into the complaints against certain alleged nuisucce referred to them by the Board of Health, met yes

The first case examined into was a complaint against a ripe factory at No. 129 Pitt street, owned and conducted y John King. The Health Warden of the ward stated hat since the entering of the compinint the nulsance had been abated. The committee therefore decided that without having evidence they would direct the dismissa the complaint, with the understanding that a re exami stion would be ordered, unless the nulcance was kep

astion would be ordered, unless the nuisance was kep abated.

The next case taken up was that of the soap boiling cetablishment in Forty seventh street, between Eleventh and Twelfth avenues, owned by Wm. H. Finner. Mr Finner stated that the whole ground of this complaint was comprised of some low, drinking Irishmen, and other living near his place, who were determined to rule lift business. He insisted that the business was carried on legitime tely and properly, and that the occasional nauscating smell coming from the place was perfectly the little of the sickening effects upon themselves of the establishment in question, and declared the same as dangerous to the health of the neighborhood. The committee, with a view to give Mr. Finner an opportunity to ofter rebuting evidence, adjourned the meeting to Friday afternoon. At the close of the evidence the committee visited the place, to give the same a formal examination.

BROOKLYN BOARD OF ESTIGATION.—At a special meeting of the Board of Education, held in Brooklyn last evening. Mr. Anthony offered resolutions expressive of the respect of the Board for the memory of the late James J. Mur-dock, a member of the Board, who has died since the last dock, a member of the Board, who has died since the last meeting, and of their condolence with his bereaved wife and family. Judge Copland made some remarks, in which he feelingly mentioned the deaths of Judge Rockwoll and Ablerman Bergen, as well as that of Mr. Murdock, who has been a member of the Board for many years. The recolutions were unanimously adopted.

Modification of the Tariff-List of Free Ar-

ticles. Washington, August 12, 1856. I herewith send you a list of the articles proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means to be admitted free of duty, under a modification of the tariff. The list does not meet the unanimous approbation of the committee. A

Acids—Acetic, boracic, citric, muriatic, nitric and
sulphuric.

Amber.

Amberris.

Angora or Thibet, and other
goatshar or mohair.

Annutto, reucou, or Orieans,
Animal carben (bone black)

Antimony, crude or rogulate.

Manufactures of mohair cloth, silk twist and other manufactures of cloth suitable for the manufacture of shoes, bootes and buttons exclusively.

Marble in the rough, slab or block unmanufactured. Marine coral unmanufactured. Moss and other vegetable substances used for mattresses.

Manufactures of platins.

Music and music paper with lines, bound or unbound. Medicinal roots, leaves, gums and resins in a crude state.

Machinery, exclusively designed and expressly imported for the manufacture of fax and linen goods.

Maps and charts.

Munject (India madder).

Natrou. Argol, or crude tartar. Arsenic.

Aniseed
Arrowroot.
Associtida.
Animals, living.
Barks.
Barlila.
Bells, old, and bell metal.
Berries, huis and vegetables.
Berries, flowers and barks.
Bismuth,
Borax.

Bismuth,
Borax.
Brass, in bars and pigs.
Brass when old and fit only
to be manufactured.
Brasel wood, braselletto,
and all other dye woods
in sticks.
Breccia, in blocks or slabs.
Brimstone, refined or in
rolls.

Brimstone, refined or in rolls.
Bristles.
Bronze liquor.
Bronze powder.
Burr stones, unmanufactured.
Burr stones, wrought or unwrought.
Bolting cloths.
Bitter apples.
Boucha leaves.
Burgundy pitch.

Nur vomica,
Ochres and ochrey earths,
whether dry or in oil.
Oils—aimond, occoa nut,
olive, poppy and feal.
Orpiment (and realgar) arsenic.
Orange and 'emon peel.
Orice or willow, prepared or
unprepared.
Palmieaf, unmanufactured.
Pewter, when old and fit
only to be remanufactured.
Plumbago or graphite. ed.

Pollabago or graphite.

Pollabing stones.

Pumice and pumice stones.

Pearl or hulled barley.

Cassia buds, Chalk. Cocoa and cocoa shells. Codilla, or tow of hemp or factured Rotten stone. Rhubarb. Salts of tin. Sallower. Sallower.
Sairch and saffron cake.
Sai ammonia, ammonia and
carbonate of ammonia.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of ammonia.
Sulphate of ammonia or potash, refined for
crude.
Sediar.
Shellae.

Codilla, or tow of hemp or flax.

Copper, when old and fit only to be remanufactured.

Copper for sheftning vowels Cork tree bark.

Cream of tartar.

Cudbear (vegetable.)

Camphor, crude.

Cautharides.

Cautharides.
Castorum.
Cubebs.
Cutch.
Dragens blood.
Emery, in lump or pulverized.
Extract of indigo.
Extract of indigo.
Extracts and decections of logwood and other dyewoods.
Extract of madder.
Extract of madder. Silk raw, not more advanc-ed in manufature than singles, tram or organ-zine. Skins and hides raw, of all kinds, whether salted or pickled.

lax, unmanufactured. Flaxseed.
Finis.
Fullors carth.
Furs, dressed and undressed, when on the skin.
Furs, hatter's, dressed or
undressed, not ch the
skin.
Gamboge.
Genes Arabic, Barbary, Fast
India. Jedda, Senegal,
substitute tragacanth, and
all other gums and resins
in a crude state.
Guts percha, unmanufactured. Slates and slate pencils

Sumac.
Sait or muriate of soda of all kinds.
Spices of all kinds.
Sago
Sarsaparilla.
Spinik.
Squills.
Suppliate and muriate of petash. Green turtle.

Sulphate and muriate of petash.

Tallow, marrow, and all other grease and soap stocks and soap stuffs.

Terra isponica, or catechu.
Tun foil.
Tun in plates or sheets.
Tu plates, gaivanized.
Tut in pigs, bars or blocks.
Tortoise and other shells unmanufactured.
Turmeric Green turtle.

Ginger, green, ripe, dried,
preserved or pickled.
Grindetones.
Hair of all kinds, uncleaned and unmanufactured.
Hennp, unmanufactured.
Hennp, Marila, Sin and
other of India, Jute, Sisal
grans corr. &c.

Type metals and old types fit only to be remanufac-tured. Hydrodate of potash, india rubber, in bottles, slabs or sheets, unmanufactured. India rubber, milk of.

Waste or shoddy.
Weld.
Wold.
Woods, namely—cedar,
lignomytie, ebouy, box,
granastilia mahogany,
rosewood, satin woed and
all cablinet woods.
Wool, or hair of the alpaca,
the goat and other like
animals, of the value, at
the port of importation of
affect cents per pound
or less, and of the value
of fifty centa per pound
or over.

rooty hots of vegetable ivory.
Jalap.
Kip.
Kromes.
Lac dye.
Lac spirits.
Lac sulphor.
Lastings for shoes, slippers,
boots and buttons, exclusively. boots and buttons, exclusively.
Lead in pigs.
Lemon juice and lemon juice concentrated.
Lime juke.

or over.
Zinc, spelter or teutenuque, in sheets or pigs. The Steam Boller Explosion in Gowanus.
INVESTIGATION BEFORE CORONER HANFORD AND A
JUNY - ABRUPT TERMINATION OF THE PROCEEDINGS.

team boiler in Wilder's safe manufactory, on Saturday ast, was continued at the Eighth ward station house, in Sincicenth street, Brooklyn, yesterday, before Coroner

Hanford and a jury.

The following evidence was eligited:—

Frederick J. Barris, sworn .- I live in Eleventh street, near Third avenue; occupation machinist; am in the em-ploy of Wilder & Co.; I was at work on the second floor of the factory at the time of the explosion; was in the seller room at a quarter past four o'clock on Saturday beller room at a quarter past four o'clock on Saturday afternoon; this was about a quarter of an hour before the explosion; Mr. Wood, the engineer, and myself, were taking about repairs at the furnace; I saked how much water he had; be tried, and found there were full three cooks of water in the boilers; he tried both gauge cooks on both boilers; I looked at the brickwork; he fre brick lining in the furnace, between the two boilers, was giving way, and there was a crack in the wall; the brick work beiged out; several bricks wore loosened, leaving a hole; the cracks in the wall of the furnace would affect the fire brick lining; don't think this defect would have had any effect in exploding the boiler.

To a Juror—The upper cock is about 10 or 12 inches from the top of the boiler; the boilers had no secan oruns; we generally carried from 50 to 70 pounds of steam; hardly think there was power sough in the engine to drive all the machinery at the same time without running faster than it should; consider the boiler and at 100 pounds of steam, with the lower cock of water; an satisfied that the explosion did not occur from negligence or want of water. (Pecce of iron from the boiler produced.) There are blisters on this iron; Iron is more likely to blister when it is had.

Mr. Peter G. Bracers, the foreman of the jury, asked witness whether blistering was an evidence of bad iron, and intimated, in contradiction to his statement, that it was not, as he himself knew something of the nature of iron.

Ceroner Hannon hoped the gentleman would not treat

was not, as he himself knew something or the nature of iron.

Ceroner Hasyone hoped the gentleman would not treat the winess with disrespect.

Mr. Boness warmly denied the imputation, and both gentlemen becoming somewhat excited, the Coroner docared the jury dissolved. The gentlemen composing that body thereupon took their departure.

Constable Birdsail then proceeded to empannel a new jury, who, in accordance with law, will be required to view the bodies of deceased. As all have been interred by their friends, it will be recessary to exhause the mand reexamine all the witnesses whose testimony was published yesterday, together with that of Mr. Harris. It is not probable that the new inquest will be commenced before Thursday (to-inorrow) or day after.

Missent Letters.

Missent Letters.

List of letters advertised in the New York Herald, Friday, August 8, remaining in the New York Post Office uncalled for, do doubt misdirected:

FINLAPPENIA MOURES.

J. H. Allen & Co.,

Bennett & Co.,

B. F. Barion & Bros.,

L. S. Levering,

L. Suster Smith,

L. J. Desilver,

Thomas Webster. Bennett & Co., H. F. Barton & Bros., R. J. Besilver, Hogan & Thompson, Spear, Burke & Co., Brigham & Gore, Charles Griffiths & Co., John Martin & Co.,

Jas. P. Fisher & Sous, Hodges Brothers, Whitmarth, Webb & Co., Monteath & Balgar.

Political Gomp.

Chicago Democrat of the Sth instant ways We have taken great pains to see persons of all parties in this city who have travelled through all parts of lowarines the election, and we can learn of but two coruntes, Lee and Dubuque, that have given Buchman majorities, and these are more than balanced by the single county of Beary. The majority for the Fremonters will exceed five thousand.

Samuel Galloway (Fremont) and S. S. Cox (nigger driving Forney democrat) are the candidates for Congress in the Twelfth district of Ohio.

Twenty five thousand Fremont men met in council in Fremont, Ohio, last week. There were six stands from which the people were addressed—five in English, and one in the German language.

Hon Lewis D. Campbell has been renominated for Congress by the Fremont constitutional party in the Third district of Ohio. C. L. Vallandingham is his demo. We have a letter from Towarda, Bradford county, Pern

sylvaria., which states that there are eight thousand voters in that county, and that out of this number Bachanan will hardly receive two thousand. There are not fifty Fillmore men in the county. The Petersburg, Virginia, Democrae thinks Fremont's elevation to the Presidency would be an actual stigma of

disgrace upon the South, and the day that sees his elec-tion will see the dissolution of the Union. We have seen a private letter from a postmaster in Wisconsin which says:—The Fremont cause is moving en rapidly in Wisconsin. The Buchanan men are very scarce, and in some places a Buchanan man would be a

n Rhode Island, has taken the stump for Frement, and is

The Portland State of Maine says that at the derson stration of the democracy in Deering Hall, Portland, two flags were hung in the archway over the speakers' stand, and on each were only eighteen stars. "We were," says the State of Maine, "at a loss to account for this; but Mr.
John S. Wells' sublime idea of a Southern republic satis fied our minds and dissipated our doubts. Probably the new republic, symbolized by the eighteen starred flags, will consist of the fifteen slave States, Pennsylvania, to join the slave States in case of a dissolution,) Kansas subjugated to slavery, and Utah, with its foul polygamy, that relic of barbarism, twin to slavery." Among the speakers on that occasion was Mr. J. D. Fuller, from the Sixth district, who has been tranking the lectures in favor of slavery delivered by Senator Toombs, the man who boasts that he will yet call the roll of his slaves from the shadow of Bunker Hill monument.

The Philadelphia Ledger says, "The republicans seem to be taking the lead in this city." They all say so now and very many believe they will keep the lead.

Mr. Fillmore spitefully called Fremont a "sectional can

didate." The Kentucky and North Carolina elections show that Mr. F. is not even that. He will not get voter

fallen into the ranks of the constitutional party. It says:

In accordance with our legitimate rights and privileges, as an independent journalist, we have to day thrown our banner to the breeze, and placed at the head of our columns the names of Colonel John C. Fremont, & Galifornia, for the Presidency, and William L. Dayton, of New Jersey, for the Vice Presidency of the United States. We have not taken this step bastily, but after closely scrutinizing the position and candidates of the three prominent political parties of the day. "Sink or swim heve or die, survive or persh," henceforth we are with hi n and for him—through thick and through thin, through evil report as well as good—and shall keep the Rocky Mountain banner waving in the breeze till Fremont and Dayton are triumphantly elected, or till the people have declared their opponents "the more worthy."

It is said that Colonel Fremont, the constitutional candidate for the Presidency, recently remarked, "Sr. I

didate for the Presidency, recently remarked, "Sr. I have lived upon male meat and grasshopper pies, but the principles of the nigger driving democracy sicken me

Abraham Sanborn, straight whig, has been nominated for Congress by the democrats in the Fifth district, Maine

HI MANITARY MOVEMENT. -According to announcement a meeting was convened on Monday evening, at 8 o'clock, at the Hun anitary Ragged School room, Sixth avenue, opposite the Crystal Palace. The object of this meeting was to start a movement, upon a practical basis, for the amelioration of the condition of the poor man and we man, to device some system which shall have in view the requirements of their physical being-something that will raise up within the breast of the downtrodden a desire to assist themselves—and to provide bread and raiment at such reduction of price as to place many of
the necessaries of life, now denied to the poor, within
the reach of the poorest. The meeting was organized,
and several suggestions proposed for consideration.
Speeches were made explaining the necessity of such
action as will demonstrate to the poor that there is something more in store for them than words, which raise
their expectations without satisfying their wants. Much
enthusiasm was manifested at the meeting, and the greatest harmony prevailed, each one feeling that they were
about enisting in a movement, the aim of which is to
strike a little deeper at the root of the existing evif which
affects suciety, and provide a preventive instead of the
remedy now ineffectually applied. At a late four the
meeting adjourned, to meet again on Monday evening,
Ang. 18, at haif past 7 o'clock, at the same place. The
philanthropist, and all persons who feel that suffering
humanity needs assistance, should attend at the next
meeting, as reveral feasible plans will be suggested for
immediate action.

Boat Rack.—A match race took place on Monday afternoon, between Thomas Dorr and Hugh Burns, familiarly

noon, between Thomas Dorr and Hugh Surns, familiarly known by the southriquet of "Bappahannock," in skele-ton boats. The distance rowed was about eight miles, being from a stake boat at Red Hook around Robin's sterling point. The grounds adjacent to the starting place were literally covered with people; not less than five thousand having congregated to witness the contest.-Dorr appeared to be the favorite, and immediately after the start, be proved that the confidence with which he lorr appeared to be the favorite, and immediately after the start, be proved that the confidence with which he was honored was well placed. He seen shot ahead of his antagenist and appeared to be leaving him at every stroke. When about midway down the bay, the tide of success appeared to be turning, and Borns, was taking the lead. This change was so unlooked for that it startled some of the friends of borr, and they resolved upon knowing the cause. Upon pulling up to the contestants in an eight cared barge, they found that a six caved race boas had Buths in tow, while he was very leisurely moving his care, and making rapid headway upon his opponent. This act of unfairpess was loudly condemned by those who witnessed it, but it was nevertheless persisted in built near the close of the race. It had not, however, the desired affect, for as soon as the line was cast loose, horrogan shot ahead of his antagonist, and reached the starting point some seconds in auvance, and was declared by the judges to have won the race. We learn that some of his boals were loaded with stones, which were freely hurled during the progress of the race, and that one of the craw of the race boat Virginia, which was in attend ance upon horr, was badly injured. After the close of the contest a fight, which became rather general bet seen the rriends of the two oarsmen, was entered into, which resulted in a few black eyes, innumerable scratches, bloody notes, some arrests, and the demolition of Burnshoot. All such george type to slick boat racing, which was once confidence an honorable and many recreation on the waters of New York, lower and lower still in the estimation of the public. Better that they be stopped at each that have recently transpired, it would seem that Lawier, when have recently transpired, it would seem that Lawier, he have the surface of the public.

that have recently transpired, it would seem that Lawler, cal persons who have had interviews with him. He now ral persons who have had interviews with him. He now defines that he was the party who committed the murder, and says that he "is bad in his mind," at times not knowing what he says. There is a suspicion also thinks is pluying a part to get out of Uncle Sam's service. His first stery was very cirect, clear and minute, and his deportment that was not that of an insane man.

Removat of or the Post Orrice,—The Chamber of Commerce was to have held a meeting yesterday, to take as tion against the proposed removal of the Post Office from tion against the proposed removal of the Post Office rout its present location, but owing to the uniness of the meeting in consequence of it being peacet day, an adjournment was ordered until Thursday noon, when the Chamber will convene at the usual meeting place. A partion is in circulation, praying the general government to purchase the Old Dutch Reformed church property, now occupied by the Post office, as the site for the new building. The cost would be \$528,000, about half the estimated value of St. John s park.

ATTENDITE SUIDER.—A German was arrested at the what for the Orthards street, vesterday morning, while

wharf foot of Cortlandt street, yesterday morning, while in the act of preparing to hlow his brains out with a plate. He was taken to the city brison. He refused to give his name or assign any reason for his weariness of life. He is supposed to be insane.

A House Rive—It appears that horses will bite as well as kick, for a bey at Washington market, yesterday, had

the florers of one hand bitten off to the second joint by a victors horse, who snapped at him white passing. The boy was attended by the surgeon at the Third ward sta-

SLAVERY AND THE DISUNION QUESTION

IN THE SOUTH.

WHO ARE THE SECESSIONISTS ? Important Confessions from the Leading

Secession Organ of South Carolina,

[From the Charleston Mercury, August 8]

Ifrom the Charleston Mercury, August 5]

Since the New York Herald has made its had bargain with Premont and the black republicans, it has dealt in all sorts of shortestions and claptrap to accomplish its eads. The paper which, a few weeks ago, held the triamph of black republicanism incompatible with the existence of the Union—which denounced Seward and his gang as the worst enemies of the country—which stigmatised "nigger worshipping" with a soarseness of abose possibarto itself—which, with a sharaeless effontery, thains to be a friend of the South and a fee "to abelition agitators"—this paper now stands forward as the zealous champion of Fremont, and asserts that his election can be accomplished without the least risk to the Union! And what are the facts upon which it bases this calculation? Bet that black republicanism is not the enemy of the South? Is it that John Charles Fremont is not the embodiment of antislavery, and that, as the leader of his party, he will not be forced to sustain its policy of aggression? Is it that the restoration of the Missouri compromise line, the rejection of Kansas as a slave state, and the repeal of the Fugitive Slave law, are all measures which the South would have no cause to resent? No! the Herald has other teasons for beliaving that the election of Fremont is a southern man, of the non-slaveholding class. " There is a natural antagonism be-

It says:—

Fremont is a Southern man, of the non-slaveholding class.

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Fremont is a Southern man, of the non-slaveholding class.

Fremont is a Southern man, of the non-slaveholding class.

Fremont is a Southern man, of the non-slave of the South, (and asks)—Now, is it rate to rest upon the presumption that the political sentiments of the laboring whites of the South are at the service, or all occasions, of their slaveholding neighbors.

Fr. Toombs and the Bothana democracy would have us believe this, but from certain late confessions from the newspapers of South Carolina, we perceive that though "the poor whites" of thus section have neither organs nor occurs, they have got their political opinious, which cannot be suppressed. These sentiments, from this important Southern voting element, were strikingly illustrated in South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama and Missesippi it 1851, when, upon the direct question of secression on account of the admission of California as a free state, the secressionists in each of those States were routed and reduced to a surrender.

Mr. Filimore and art. Bachanan will remember that in South Carolina, where their preparations for secression were the most formidable and alarming, their defeat was more decisive than in any other Southern State.

This is the calculation—the non-slave owners of the South are naround on the subject of slavary.

South Carolina, where their preparations for secession were the most formidable and alarming, their defeat was more decisive than it any other Souther State.

This is the calculation—the non-slave owners of the South are unscund on the subject of slavery. Now, it would avail little to stay the mad fanaticism of the North, to show how utterly without foundation, either in reason or fact, this assertion is, "certain late confessions from the newspapers of South Carolina" to the contrary notwithstanding. The non-slave owners of the South would repudiate such an assertion, as a libel equally upon their common sense and patriotism. Their fortunes and fate are indissolubly bound up with the fortunes and fate of slavery. Slavery is the basis of all values, and the poorest non-slave owner in the land has a proportionate stake in its preservation with the richest owner. He sees and feels, by the simple observation of facts around him, and by the terrible experiences of emancipation everywhere, that with the destruction of slavery, every other interest, the humblest equally with the greatest, must perish. Taught by the fearful lessons of Jamaica and St. Domingo, all classes in the South contemplate abelition with the same abborrence.

But what of the case clied by the Herald? We are told that the course of South Carolina, and the defeat of the secession party in 1851, "strikingly illustrates" the assertion. The Herald's ignorance in this matter is apparent to every man is South Carolina. It is a fact which no one here can deny, that the excell of the State was arrayed against the excession party. It was not the non-slave owners whe then overthrew the State, and sacrificed, at a blow, her principles and her safety. But it was the work of man having the greatest possible stake and slavery, and who, by every argument of pride or possession should have been foremore in excessing and resisting aggressione when the noverthrew the State, and sacrificed, at a blow, her principles and her safety. But it was the work of man having true, as solid and as earnest as any which warms the bosons of men. They have never yet set the example of betrayal, though unscrippilous men, even in our midst, have insulted their judgment and patrictism by appeals to their supposed hostility to the institution. They stand now in this State, and we believe in the whole South, ready to do their duty.

we believe in the whole South, ready to do their duty.

Those who prevented the action of South Carelina in 1851 will be somewhat surprised to find their triumph construed as an evidence of her rottenness on the subject of slavery, and made the basis of the present plans of abelition. It does not surprise us. The submission of the State—the abandonment of a high and defiant attitude—the sacrifice of independence in principle and action—naturally led her enemies to suspect her spirit, and calculate upon her lukewarmoness. It broke the spell of an honored name, and brought reproach upon her cause—a reproach which, in these times of peril, gives encouragement and the hope of impunity to the aggressor. It taught a lesson which our enemies will never permit us to forget. If black republicanism triumphs, let it be remembered that the argument most used and most successful was the past submission of the South. Thus retribution overtakes the steps of to ly.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 7.]

most used and most successin was the past submission of the South. Thus retribution overtakes the steps of foly.

[From the Charleston Mercury, Aug. 7.]

SOUTHERS WEARNESS.

When Joshua R. Giddings declared, in the Honse of Representatives, that "the South could not be kicked out of the Union," he uttered a sentiment shared by thousands at the North, who, judging by past submissions of the South, do not believe that any amount of aggression, or, as Giddings expressed it, of "kicking," could drive her to resistance. This conviction, more than any other, has invited and encouraged aggression. The argument of the Union received its first blow when the South, in 1836, submitted to abolition petitions, and by that course taught the North that it might aggress without danger. Abolitionism and disunion ceased to expronymens terms, while Northern aggression and Southern submission went hand in hund.

But we mistake the character of the Southern people, if these things are always to continue. There is a point at which aggression must stop. If, in the enjoyment of an abundant prosperity, they have been slow to resent injustice by destroying the Union of their fathers, this very fact will but swell the fury of that resistless torrent which at last bursts from the hearts of a people burning, yet forbearing, under accumulated wrongs. All revolutions come in this wise, and, like Belshazzar at the cost, the oppressor is stricken down in the midst of excess and confident impunity. Union lovers, North and South, will not learn wisdem till too late.

The present course of sundry journals in the South contributes greatly to the encouragement of the sneamy. The opinion is confidently expressed by leading papers at the North, that the election of Frement to the Presidency, and the elevation to power of the black republican party, can be accomplished not only without danger to the Union, but that large masses of the Southern people are ready to co-operate in that result. The New York Times says:

So vital, indeed, is the Union to th

So vital, indeed, is the Union to the institution of sia very, that were the Northern masses, in just indignation to rise up and place William Lloyd Garrison in the Presi fential chair, the South would not with traw

The Tribune, speaking of the election of Fremont enoungering the Union, says:—

the people of the United States have so often heard this ery of "Wolf" raised, that it has bessed to alarm, and only serves to stimulate them. Tell them that the Union will be dissolved, if this or that man is chosen President, and they will be very spt to try the experiment and prove the prophet a false one. We think they will do it

And even the Herald, after comparing the number of slave owners and non-slave owners in the South, and asserting that the latter would never join in resisistance, says:

A little relection upon these figures, facts and conclusions will serve to show that our Southern secessionists are playing a take and ridiculous game, that there is a superior weight of metal opposed to them, even in there own section, and that there is nothing to fear from the election of Fremont in the way of distuices.

It must be a matter of surprise to the people of South Carolina, that a journal in their own midst should furnish the grounds for calculations so inulting and hostile to the South—that a paper pro-